

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
	31.0	29.1	23.8	19.1	15.5	12.2	11.8	11.9			11.4	8.1	9.0	8.5	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	45.2	39.8	35.1	32.6	31.7	25.0	27.8	24.6			19.3	18.5	15.7	15.8	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											8.9	6.8	5.3	4.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											46.0	47.0	46.4	45.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		25.9	20.9	20.8	20.2	16.8	19.4	18.6	16.0		22.2	22.1	19.8	18.8	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2003 No change, 2003-2019	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											5.9	4.2	4.6		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											6.1	6.4	6.4		No linear change	Not available	No change

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1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													19.7	24.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
					7.2	9.3	7.3	10.3	8.1		10.2	8.4	10.2	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											9.6	11.7	10.4	8.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
								22.8		25.2	21.4	23.3	21.0		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											16.6	19.4	18.1		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				24.2	28.5	26.0	25.5	23.6	27.1		27.3	27.5	31.3	32.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		24.5	22.2	15.6	19.2	16.8	15.3	14.8	15.4		14.2	16.2	20.9	17.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		19.6	15.6	12.4	14.3	12.9	11.0	10.1	11.3		12.1	13.4	15.5	13.6	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		9.0	9.1	5.2	8.4	7.3	7.1	7.9	6.4		6.9	9.8	8.6	8.3	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-1999 No change, 1999-2019	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		3.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5		1.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2001 No change, 2001-2019	No change

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													9.8	9.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		39.8	40.3	32.8	30.3	24.8	21.3	23.8	18.9		14.9	11.0	9.2	6.5	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		20.9	22.3	16.3	18.0	13.6	10.8	11.5	6.8		5.5	4.2	2.7	1.1	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	Decreased
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		16.4	17.2	12.1	13.5	10.8	8.1	8.9	5.5		3.9	3.1	2.0	0.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	Decreased

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												40.6	39.9	49.6	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												22.0	10.9	20.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.8	2.7	9.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.8	2.1	6.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												26.1	16.3	22.8	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
													13.2	7.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																			
															6.1	5.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																			
				19.4	16.4	13.3	14.7	15.0	13.5		13.3	12.1	9.2	5.4	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased		
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																			
				38.0	34.5	28.4	26.7	28.0	24.2		21.0	17.6	13.2	9.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased		

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Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													38.0	49.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Increased

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§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
	39.9	33.6	33.5	30.0	25.4	24.2	20.9	20.4			19.5	17.3	18.4	16.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	55.7	51.4	49.9	47.6	49.2	40.8	44.4	39.3			35.6	34.5	32.0	27.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													17.0	15.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																		
								37.6	41.0		34.0	39.9	42.4	40.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																		
		21.8	28.2	25.6	24.4	21.8	18.1	19.0	20.6		20.5	16.3	19.9	16.3	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)																		
												13.7	22.7	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased		

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Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
													4.1	2.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
	53.7	51.5	56.8	50.9	52.2	46.7	52.1	48.7			43.1	37.7	41.9	44.3	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
	8.9	8.2	9.5	6.5	7.0	5.9	6.5	5.7			3.9	4.1	2.5	4.6	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
	39.1	36.7	41.6	38.8	38.4	33.2	40.6	35.5			32.4	27.5	32.3	33.2	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	29.1	26.5	25.4	25.5	27.1	23.0	21.9	23.3			20.7	20.4	15.5	20.2	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change

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Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	52.1	58.2	59.8	61.5	67.3	67.2	59.3	59.8			58.1	56.4	51.0	56.4	No linear change	Increased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	20.9	20.7	20.5	21.2	24.0	18.0	18.9	24.3			16.0	22.9	23.7	27.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											3.5	4.6	3.9	5.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																	
											4.8	5.6	6.7	7.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											24.4	33.0	34.3	40.2	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											9.5	12.7	12.0	12.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

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Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	13.8	14.0	11.1	11.2	5.9	9.9	10.9	8.4			16.2	12.1	12.7	8.2	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2003 Increased, 2003-2019	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
												13.7	8.4		Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased

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[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
				13.4	14.7	14.9	15.8	14.2	14.3		15.5	13.3	15.7	16.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
				8.9	12.7	12.1	13.8	11.9	14.3		14.9	13.1	16.9	18.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.0	19.9	21.3	21.2	22.1	26.0		29.2	31.3	34.3	34.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				16.6	19.6	15.7	14.5	13.1	13.3		14.3	12.8	13.8	14.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

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Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				6.6	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.4	7.1		7.6	6.6	7.9	7.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				58.3	56.8	54.3	57.5	56.9	55.9		55.0	53.6	50.5	51.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				28.5	28.6	24.7	25.9	29.1	27.8		24.6	24.1	23.1	20.3	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				34.8	34.3	32.8	34.4	35.0	37.1		41.5	43.6	45.7	42.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				26.8	25.1	26.7	27.0	29.2	29.0		27.9	34.5	33.8	36.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				57.6	55.9	55.9	53.6	56.7	53.0		54.5	54.8	58.4	53.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				16.0	15.1	13.5	14.4	15.7	16.7		21.7	17.7	19.6	17.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				6.2	4.4	4.2	4.7	6.6	6.7		6.3	6.1	8.4	6.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				61.6	63.4	62.2	62.4	59.5	62.5		58.5	58.0	55.4	59.3	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				26.4	27.5	23.4	24.3	24.9	28.5		24.2	21.8	21.9	26.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				12.1	12.5	9.3	11.0	11.3	14.3		11.5	10.5	9.6	10.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				19.6	15.3	16.8	15.0	18.3	16.7		18.1	20.8	26.0	26.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2009 Increased, 2009-2019	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				44.7	47.8	45.9	45.5	43.4	44.5		38.0	36.0	28.8	26.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				17.8	20.2	15.8	15.9	14.3	15.8		11.3	10.4	6.8	7.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											14.2	15.5	14.6	15.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											35.6	30.9	32.2	27.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											45.4	45.7	46.2	48.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											17.1	16.4	16.7	13.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											27.2	26.0	28.6	25.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																		
					40.2	38.1	32.4	33.9	29.6	32.4		25.6	21.2	21.1	19.8	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																		
									21.5	22.9		32.7	37.4	42.3	42.5	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																		
			46.7	46.2	50.4	55.9	49.4	49.7	51.2	44.4		46.1	46.0	49.5	52.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
	33.9	28.7	20.1	30.0	33.2	31.1	24.1	33.1			30.9	23.0	28.6	26.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												16.0	19.2		No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													69.2	69.9	68.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
													2.8	2.3	2.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
								19.6	20.8	20.6		24.1	22.0	26.7	23.8	Increased, 2005-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													27.4	20.3	21.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																		
												10.6	7.0	8.9	7.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who was texting or e-mailing while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
													65.1	63.7		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who have ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex																		
													5.6	4.0		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN94: Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)																		
												49.3	50.8	58.3		No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN95: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them																		
														7.3	8.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN97: Percentage of students who have ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco (among students who have used tobacco)																		
												11.5	14.1	9.3	13.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their school has special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco																		
												4.0	2.8	4.1	4.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who reported that someone smoked tobacco products in the student's home while the student was there (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													28.7	30.9	24.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN100: Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle where someone was smoking a tobacco product (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													32.3	36.6	27.4	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN101: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in indoor or outdoor public places (such as school buildings, stores, restaurants, stadiums, school grounds, parking lots, and parks, on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													48.6	50.6	40.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in the place where they worked (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey, among students who worked during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													21.1	27.1	22.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who think employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas in places where people work																		
													86.0	87.7	77.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN110: Percentage of students who had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who still have asthma																		
								11.6	11.6			12.1	11.1	13.2	12.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN111: Percentage of students who have ever been taught by a nurse or doctor how to take care of or manage their asthma (among students who have ever had asthma)																		
												53.8	53.0	56.6	52.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													13.3	13.0	15.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Total Site-Added	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													53.7	60.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	No change	
QN115: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)																		
													26.0	26.0	21.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who ate dinner at home with at least one of their parents on four or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)																		
													61.9	58.5	62.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																		
													59.2	62.0	58.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Total
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change*

Quadratic Change*

Change from
2017-2019[†]

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
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QN118: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)

67.8	65.5	68.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
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*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
	39.3	34.9	29.3	24.6	17.7	16.0	13.8	15.1			13.5	11.9	12.0	9.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	47.0	39.2	37.1	34.8	30.3	24.6	25.5	25.6			19.2	19.9	16.6	15.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											10.8	7.7	6.6	4.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											46.5	46.7	44.5	48.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		43.5	34.6	32.6	33.6	27.9	31.3	29.4	25.7		33.2	33.8	27.8	27.8	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2003 No change, 2003-2019	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											9.1	5.5	5.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											8.0	7.3	7.1		No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													24.2	32.4	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Increased
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
					4.3	5.6	4.0	6.6	4.4		5.2	4.7	7.1	5.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											7.4	12.9	8.8	8.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
								21.2			20.0	19.6	19.5	17.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											11.7	14.8	14.3		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				19.0	24.1	20.2	19.8	17.5	21.3		16.7	23.6	24.2	24.0	No linear change	No change, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	19.7	17.5	12.2	15.6	12.2	10.9	10.5	10.6			10.1	13.2	17.5	14.5	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	16.8	12.3	11.1	10.5	9.9	8.1	7.4	8.6			7.5	11.0	14.2	13.1	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	7.0	7.0	3.8	5.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0			5.4	9.2	8.3	6.9	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6			1.0	3.1	3.2	1.8	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2005 No change, 2005-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													10.4	10.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		40.2	39.7	35.6	30.1	22.8	22.0	24.3	18.8		16.1	13.7	10.2	6.8	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		21.3	21.4	17.6	18.3	11.7	10.1	11.0	7.0		5.7	5.7	2.9	0.7	Decreased, 1995-2019	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2019	Decreased
QNDAYDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		17.1	16.5	13.4	13.9	9.3	7.8	8.9	6.3		4.4	4.4	2.2	0.7	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												46.7	40.4	49.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												27.7	13.6	23.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												4.4	3.4	10.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.5	2.5	8.4	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												31.2	18.9	25.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													8.1	9.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

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Trend Analysis Report

Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				27.1	23.4	17.4	19.8	19.7	16.3		17.0	17.1	11.4	6.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				42.1	36.9	28.6	29.5	29.7	25.3		23.6	22.8	15.9	10.1	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													36.4	49.0	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
	46.8	38.4	39.3	34.3	28.6	28.5	22.9	25.8			22.6	20.5	19.9	17.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	57.4	49.8	53.3	49.2	49.7	41.2	44.4	39.5			33.8	34.8	27.5	24.7	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													14.8	13.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
								30.6	36.5		28.8	35.4	36.6	39.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		23.3	29.4	28.0	26.8	23.1	19.8	20.4	22.7		23.7	20.0	19.8	16.7	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)																	
													14.0	22.2	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male																	
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
													3.7	2.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
	55.7	50.4	57.4	52.2	51.5	46.3	50.9	50.2			45.4	41.2	41.2	44.6	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
	13.6	11.9	14.0	10.0	9.6	8.4	9.7	7.9			5.4	5.3	3.6	5.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
	38.5	31.9	40.2	38.7	35.3	31.5	37.2	34.9			32.9	29.2	28.9	32.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	35.5	32.6	34.9	30.7	32.6	28.6	27.8	27.3			23.5	22.4	17.0	24.2	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	60.7	65.8	65.7	66.5	78.8	73.1	65.8	68.7			64.3	59.8	53.0	65.0	No linear change	Increased, 1995-2003 Decreased, 2003-2019	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	15.6	12.2	14.8	14.2	16.7	11.6	13.9	21.7			14.5	18.8	18.9	23.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											1.8	4.1	1.3	5.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																	
											1.7	2.5	6.1	3.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											18.1	25.4	26.3	32.5	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											9.1	10.9	7.6	10.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	12.3	13.4	9.0	11.5	4.1	10.4	11.3	8.0			13.5	13.0	9.8	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
												14.8	5.9	Decreased, 2017-2019	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

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Trend Analysis Report

Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
				13.2	17.0	14.9	15.9	14.9	14.7		14.7	14.3	15.3	15.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
				12.3	16.9	15.9	17.1	15.3	18.2		18.5	15.9	19.0	22.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.5	19.1	20.3	21.5	21.8	27.1		27.6	28.1	30.0	30.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				17.0	21.4	16.0	17.0	13.0	15.5		16.0	14.3	15.7	16.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

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Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				8.0	8.0	8.6	7.1	5.1	8.6		8.5	7.4	8.4	8.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				59.3	58.7	59.4	57.0	57.0	54.0		57.2	55.1	53.9	52.1	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				28.2	30.4	28.2	27.7	31.4	26.7		26.7	24.8	23.4	19.7	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				39.0	39.3	37.3	38.7	42.3	41.7		45.0	48.5	51.0	47.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				26.7	22.7	25.4	28.5	27.1	26.7		25.2	32.6	33.4	32.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				57.2	55.9	56.6	52.6	56.7	52.9		51.7	52.8	57.1	54.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				16.9	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.8	19.6		21.6	18.9	21.8	19.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				7.6	6.3	5.5	5.6	7.9	8.6		6.1	6.8	9.0	7.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				62.2	61.8	60.5	61.3	57.5	60.7		60.9	60.2	55.8	59.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				25.4	29.4	25.0	25.0	25.0	29.6		24.2	23.5	23.5	26.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				12.0	13.9	10.4	12.3	10.8	16.3		10.7	12.1	11.0	10.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				13.8	10.2	12.1	11.8	12.2	14.0		13.8	14.8	20.9	18.1	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				56.4	58.1	55.1	50.1	51.7	52.1		45.2	44.8	35.1	33.1	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Male

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				25.8	27.4	23.5	21.4	19.2	20.2		16.0	13.8	8.5	10.4	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											15.5	15.6	17.9	17.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											36.9	31.7	30.6	30.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											54.2	51.9	52.7	50.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											14.2	13.5	15.5	11.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											36.2	33.5	35.5	29.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				43.4	43.5	35.6	38.0	30.1	35.0		26.8	18.1	20.0	18.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
								25.2	29.1		33.5	37.1	41.8	45.1	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
		54.7	53.6	58.3	62.2	56.6	59.2	60.6	54.8		53.5	55.6	56.4	58.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
	38.9	31.4	24.9	33.9	37.7	36.6	30.6	40.4			37.0	28.2	32.3	28.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												17.8	20.5		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													65.4	67.5	67.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
													3.8	2.5	3.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
								17.9	20.6	21.6		21.5	23.5	27.7	23.1	Increased, 2005-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													29.4	20.2	22.0	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																	
											13.3	10.2	12.1	7.3	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who was texting or e-mailing while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													58.9	57.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who have ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex																	
													6.1	3.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them																	
													5.2	7.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: Percentage of students who have ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco (among students who have used tobacco)																	
											14.3	16.4	10.4	14.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their school has special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco																	
											4.8	3.9	5.6	4.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who reported that someone smoked tobacco products in the student's home while the student was there (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												32.1	29.4	22.9	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN100: Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle where someone was smoking a tobacco product (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												32.0	33.6	26.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN101: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in indoor or outdoor public places (such as school buildings, stores, restaurants, stadiums, school grounds, parking lots, and parks, on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												45.4	43.2	33.0	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in the place where they worked (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey, among students who worked during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												27.0	29.1	23.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who think employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas in places where people work																	
												82.1	85.6	74.6	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN110: Percentage of students who had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who still have asthma																	
									9.9	10.4	7.9	9.9	11.2	9.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN111: Percentage of students who have ever been taught by a nurse or doctor how to take care of or manage their asthma (among students who have ever had asthma)																	
											47.3	49.9	48.3	50.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											8.2	8.1	11.1	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN113: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											48.3	57.4	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased		

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Male
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN115: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)																	
												22.8	20.9	19.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who ate dinner at home with at least one of their parents on four or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												60.6	58.9	61.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																	
												56.0	65.3	59.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																	
												64.4	64.1	65.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
	22.4	23.0	18.0	13.5	13.1	8.0	9.8	8.6			9.0	4.4	5.9	7.8	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	43.3	40.3	33.1	30.3	33.0	25.2	29.7	23.4			19.4	16.8	14.7	15.5	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											6.7	5.8	3.6	3.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											44.9	47.5	47.7	43.0	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		8.2	7.1	9.1	6.6	5.2	7.5	7.5	5.9		10.6	10.8	11.5	9.4	Increased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											2.9	2.6	3.0		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											4.1	4.7	5.4		No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													14.4	16.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
					10.2	13.0	10.8	14.0	12.0		15.4	11.9	13.3	14.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											11.6	10.2	11.4	8.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
								24.5			30.4	22.9	27.0	24.8	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											21.4	23.8	21.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for ≥2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				29.8	33.3	32.1	31.6	29.5	33.2		38.4	31.3	38.3	41.3	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		29.4	27.1	19.3	23.0	21.5	19.9	19.4	20.6		18.6	18.9	24.1	20.2	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-1999 No change, 1999-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		22.4	19.0	14.0	18.4	15.9	14.0	12.9	14.2		16.4	15.8	16.6	13.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2005 No change, 2005-2019	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		10.9	11.1	6.8	11.0	9.8	9.3	10.7	7.9		8.0	10.3	8.4	9.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
		3.5	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.9	3.3		2.8	3.2	2.6	3.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													9.2	8.3	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		39.4	40.8	30.1	30.4	26.9	20.5	23.2	19.1		13.2	8.1	8.1	6.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	No change
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		20.5	23.1	15.0	17.7	15.3	11.4	11.8	6.6		5.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change
QNDAYDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		15.7	17.8	10.8	13.0	12.3	8.5	8.7	4.8		3.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												35.0	39.5	49.3	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												16.5	7.9	17.9	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.4	1.6	7.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.1	1.5	5.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [§]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												20.9	13.5	19.6	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													3.7	1.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				11.6	9.2	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.5		9.3	7.1	6.8	3.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				33.7	32.1	28.3	23.8	26.1	23.0		17.7	12.2	10.4	7.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													40.5	50.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)															
	32.7	28.4	27.4	25.5	21.7	19.8	18.6	14.7			16.2	14.2	16.9	14.8	Decreased, 1995-2019 Decreased, 1995-2009 No change, 2009-2019
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
	53.9	53.0	46.5	46.1	48.5	40.4	44.1	39.1			37.4	34.3	36.1	30.9	Decreased, 1995-2019 No quadratic change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
												18.8	16.6		No linear change Not available [§]

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)															
								44.9	45.9		39.2	44.2	47.6	41.0	No linear change
															No quadratic change
															No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)															
		20.2	26.9	23.3	21.9	20.4	16.2	17.4	18.4		17.0	12.6	19.5	15.6	Decreased, 1995-2019
															No quadratic change
															No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)															
												13.0	22.7		Increased, 2017-2019
															Not available [§]
															Increased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female																	
Alcohol and Other Drug Use																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
													3.7	1.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
	51.6	52.4	56.1	49.6	52.8	47.1	53.1	47.3			40.7	35.1	42.4	43.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
	4.3	4.5	5.0	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.4			2.4	2.9	1.2	3.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
	39.9	41.2	42.9	38.9	41.6	34.7	43.7	36.3			31.9	26.1	35.6	33.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	22.9	21.5	16.8	20.0	22.3	18.1	16.8	19.4			17.9	18.0	14.3	16.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
		43.8	52.9	54.4	56.4	56.9	61.5	53.8	51.1		51.8	53.5	49.5	48.6	No linear change	Increased, 1995-2001 No change, 2001-2019	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
		25.9	26.8	26.2	27.9	30.5	23.7	23.2	27.0		17.6	27.1	27.4	31.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											5.2	4.9	5.9	6.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))															7.9	8.7	7.2	10.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															30.8	40.7	40.5	47.8	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															10.0	14.7	15.4	15.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	15.1	14.3	13.2	10.9	7.4	9.6	10.4	8.7			18.9	10.5	14.9	10.0	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2003 Increased, 2003-2019	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
												12.4	11.1		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
				13.7	12.3	15.0	15.7	13.4	13.8		16.3	12.4	16.2	17.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
				5.3	8.3	8.2	10.6	8.5	10.4		11.1	10.3	14.8	13.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				19.1	20.8	22.4	21.0	22.6	25.0		31.3	34.3	38.8	38.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				16.1	17.9	15.5	11.9	13.3	11.0		12.2	11.3	11.8	11.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				4.9	6.3	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.5		6.8	5.7	7.4	5.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				57.4	54.6	49.0	57.6	56.6	57.9		52.4	52.1	47.0	50.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				28.6	26.6	21.2	23.6	26.8	29.0		22.7	23.4	22.6	21.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				30.1	29.3	27.9	29.9	27.9	32.3		37.6	38.8	40.6	37.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				26.5	27.5	28.0	25.3	31.1	31.4		30.6	36.4	34.3	40.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				57.9	55.8	55.5	54.7	56.9	53.2		57.4	57.2	59.7	52.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				14.6	12.8	9.6	12.0	14.6	13.7		21.7	16.1	17.3	15.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				4.2	2.6	2.5	3.6	5.3	4.7		6.3	5.5	7.7	5.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				61.2	64.8	64.0	63.6	61.6	64.2		56.3	56.1	54.9	58.7	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				27.5	25.3	21.7	23.5	24.5	27.2		24.2	20.2	20.1	25.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				12.2	11.1	8.2	9.4	11.5	12.2		12.4	8.9	7.9	10.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				25.4	20.5	21.6	18.2	24.6	19.5		22.8	26.3	30.8	34.2	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				33.0	37.5	36.3	40.7	34.9	36.7		30.5	28.1	22.5	18.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				9.5	12.9	7.8	10.1	9.1	11.3		6.6	7.1	4.9	3.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											12.9	15.5	11.3	13.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											34.5	30.5	34.2	24.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											36.3	40.1	39.7	46.0	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											20.3	18.8	17.8	15.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											18.0	19.0	21.8	21.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				36.8	32.2	29.0	29.7	29.1	29.8		24.5	23.9	22.0	21.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
								18.0	16.5		31.9	38.3	42.9	40.0	Increased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
		38.4	38.6	42.3	49.3	42.4	39.8	41.5	33.4		38.3	36.9	42.6	46.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
	28.6	25.9	15.2	26.1	28.7	25.6	17.4	25.4			24.4	18.2	24.9	25.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												14.2	17.6		No linear change	Not available§	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												73.2	72.4	70.5	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
												1.8	2.0	2.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																	
							21.5	20.9	19.7		26.5	20.6	25.9	24.7	Increased, 2005-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
												25.5	20.4	21.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																	
											7.7	3.5	4.9	6.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who was texting or e-mailing while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													71.4	70.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who have ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex																	
													4.5	4.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them																	
													9.6	9.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: Percentage of students who have ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco (among students who have used tobacco)																	
											6.5	10.7	7.6	12.9	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their school has special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco																	
											2.7	1.3	2.4	4.8	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN99: Percentage of students who reported that someone smoked tobacco products in the student's home while the student was there (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												24.9	31.9	25.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle where someone was smoking a tobacco product (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												32.3	39.1	28.3	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN101: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in indoor or outdoor public places (such as school buildings, stores, restaurants, stadiums, school grounds, parking lots, and parks, on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											51.5	58.0	47.4		No linear change	Not available [§]	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in the place where they worked (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey, among students who worked during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											15.2	24.5	20.5		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who think employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas in places where people work																	
											89.8	90.1	81.5		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN110: Percentage of students who had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who still have asthma																	
								13.2	12.9		16.3	12.3	15.2	16.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN111: Percentage of students who have ever been taught by a nurse or doctor how to take care of or manage their asthma (among students who have ever had asthma)																	
											60.9	56.1	66.5	53.5	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN112: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											17.8	17.5	19.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN113: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											58.9	63.4	No linear change	Not available	No change		

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Female
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN115: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)																								
															28.0	30.1	23.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change				
QN116: Percentage of students who ate dinner at home with at least one of their parents on four or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)																								
															63.2	58.0	64.0	No linear change	Not available	No change				
QN117: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																								
															62.7	58.7	57.2	No linear change	Not available	No change				
QN118: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																								
															71.0	66.8	71.2	No linear change	Not available	No change				

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
	30.3	26.6	19.3	18.5	13.3	11.9	10.2	9.4			9.8	7.2	7.8	6.3	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	45.4	41.7	37.0	33.4	30.8	24.5	27.1	24.5			17.4	17.5	14.3	15.1	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											8.8	6.5	5.3	4.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											47.3	49.8	46.6	48.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	24.9	19.9	19.0	20.2	16.3	18.9	17.6	14.9			23.6	23.4	21.8	19.0	No linear change	Decreased, 1995-2003 Increased, 2003-2019	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											5.8	4.3	4.1		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											4.6	4.6	5.3		No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
														19.6	22.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																		
					6.7	8.6	6.4	10.0	7.3		8.5	7.5	9.8	10.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN22: Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											7.8	10.0	9.9	7.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

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[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
									23.9		26.0	22.1	23.6	22.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											17.3	19.9	19.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				23.4	28.1	25.2	24.8	23.0	25.6		25.6	26.4	31.7	32.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	24.2	22.6	16.9	19.2	16.5	15.9	14.9	14.2			14.2	16.9	20.4	17.3	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2009 Increased, 2009-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	18.9	16.5	13.5	13.9	13.1	11.3	10.0	10.3			12.2	13.0	16.1	12.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	Decreased
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	8.1	8.5	5.6	8.0	6.3	6.7	7.4	5.3			6.0	8.9	7.8	5.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9			1.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													8.9	8.0	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	40.8	43.4	39.4	32.6	26.0	23.3	25.2	19.4			14.4	12.0	9.9	7.2	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	21.4	24.7	20.0	19.6	14.3	12.2	12.1	6.7			5.4	4.6	2.9	1.3	Decreased, 1995-2019	No change, 1995-2001 Decreased, 2001-2019	Decreased
QNDAYDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	16.7	19.2	14.7	14.6	11.5	9.3	9.9	5.6			3.9	3.5	2.1	1.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												41.7	40.8	52.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												22.2	11.5	24.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												3.1	3.1	11.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.0	2.5	8.1	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												26.4	17.5	26.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
													14.3	6.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
														6.1	6.1	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
				21.4	16.4	12.5	13.9	14.2	12.1		11.7	12.2	9.4	4.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
				43.8	36.5	29.1	27.5	28.5	23.6		19.9	18.1	13.6	9.4	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased	

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													37.9	49.2	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
	39.3	33.6	31.7	29.4	23.3	22.5	20.0	17.9			18.9	15.3	18.4	14.5	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	Decreased
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	56.6	55.2	55.7	49.9	50.3	42.5	47.0	40.0			36.1	37.0	34.0	30.1	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												19.1	16.7		No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
								37.9	41.4		34.7	39.8	43.1	41.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		20.6	26.1	22.3	24.2	20.0	17.4	17.5	18.4		17.9	14.7	19.2	13.1	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)																	
													12.4	22.3	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change[†]

Quadratic Change[†]

Change from
2017-2019[§]

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)

2.9

1.5

No linear change

Not available[¶]

No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White* Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
		51.8	46.0	51.0	47.9	50.4	43.3	48.8	43.9		39.4	37.1	41.9	44.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
		7.0	4.6	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.0	2.9		2.2	2.9	1.9	3.7	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
		37.3	33.1	38.0	37.0	36.8	31.3	38.2	32.4		30.5	27.6	33.0	34.2	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
		29.1	28.5	30.3	25.5	26.3	23.8	23.1	23.7		18.3	20.7	15.6	22.6	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	51.6	55.2	52.5	59.7	63.5	63.7	57.5	57.5			56.4	56.3	51.6	58.2	No linear change	Increased, 1995-2003 No change, 2003-2019	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	21.8	23.4	28.5	24.4	26.7	19.8	22.5	30.0			17.9	24.4	26.4	31.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											2.3	4.6	4.0	4.8	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																	
											5.5	5.7	7.0	6.7	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNOTHHPL: Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											25.8	34.7	37.4	42.5	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											9.2	13.0	14.3	13.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
	12.7	12.4	11.4	10.5	6.4	9.3	9.0	6.5			13.7	9.3	10.8	6.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
												12.6	6.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available [¶]	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]																	
				10.8	14.1	14.1	15.9	13.0	12.4		15.0	12.2	15.5	15.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [¶]																	
				8.2	11.5	12.6	12.4	10.0	14.1		14.5	12.2	15.8	17.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.3	20.8	20.9	22.2	23.3	26.8		29.8	33.1	35.6	36.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				14.1	18.7	14.6	12.4	11.3	11.5		14.1	12.5	12.3	12.8	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2007 No change, 2007-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

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Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				5.7	7.3	6.4	5.7	5.0	6.3		7.4	6.6	7.2	6.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				57.7	55.2	53.5	57.4	56.0	55.1		54.2	52.4	49.2	49.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				25.7	26.6	22.5	25.5	27.7	25.5		23.1	22.8	22.1	17.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

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Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				29.3	32.3	30.9	31.3	32.5	33.9		40.0	40.7	44.2	42.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.8	23.8	24.2	24.1	26.1	26.6		26.3	33.2	30.5	35.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				50.0	53.3	54.0	49.6	53.2	50.0		51.9	52.0	56.6	52.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				11.7	14.1	12.6	12.6	13.5	13.9		19.5	14.1	18.0	16.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				3.2	4.1	3.5	3.2	4.8	5.0		5.1	4.5	7.3	6.2	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				68.5	65.0	63.4	65.2	62.7	65.6		60.7	60.7	57.4	59.4	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				29.3	28.2	24.0	25.2	24.7	29.7		24.2	21.3	21.9	24.7	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				12.3	12.0	9.2	10.8	10.3	13.4		10.1	9.7	8.5	8.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				15.0	13.1	14.8	13.2	15.2	12.9		15.6	17.9	22.3	26.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				50.7	50.3	48.5	48.7	46.6	48.1		41.4	39.1	30.8	27.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.5	21.0	17.7	16.8	14.6	16.1		12.2	11.2	7.5	7.1	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											12.8	13.5	13.6	14.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											36.5	33.9	33.2	27.3	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											47.5	48.7	48.1	50.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											17.7	13.7	15.1	10.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											28.4	27.9	29.7	26.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				31.6	32.5	27.2	28.3	22.7	26.1		21.8	18.8	19.4	17.8	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
								19.3	20.7		32.5	37.8	42.4	42.9	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
		46.3	46.6	51.7	57.2	47.5	49.2	50.8	41.9		45.1	44.6	48.2	53.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White*
Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
		33.8	27.7	21.0	30.6	33.9	32.9	24.9	33.3		33.0	24.8	29.1	29.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													14.9	17.2	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [‡]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
												72.6	72.3	70.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change	
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
												2.2	2.3	2.8	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
							17.8	19.8	18.7		23.3	20.3	25.1	23.1	Increased, 2005-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
												27.2	22.2	22.5	No linear change	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[‡]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White* Site-Added															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN90: Percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving (among students who drive a car)																	
											9.4	6.2	7.5	5.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN91: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who was texting or e-mailing while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													67.5	65.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who have ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex																	
													3.9	3.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them																	
													7.4	9.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White* Site-Added																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN97: Percentage of students who have ever participated in a program to help them quit using tobacco (among students who have used tobacco)																	
											8.3	11.8	6.8	11.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their school has special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco																	
											3.8	2.1	2.5	3.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN99: Percentage of students who reported that someone smoked tobacco products in the student's home while the student was there (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												28.0	30.9	24.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle where someone was smoking a tobacco product (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												32.2	37.7	28.5	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN101: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in indoor or outdoor public places (such as school buildings, stores, restaurants, stadiums, school grounds, parking lots, and parks, on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												50.4	53.1	43.1	No linear change	Not available [¶]	Decreased
QN102: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in the place where they worked (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey, among students who worked during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												22.9	25.9	21.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who think employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas in places where people work																	
												86.6	87.8	77.5	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased
QN110: Percentage of students who had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who still have asthma																	
								10.5	10.4	11.3	9.8	12.3	12.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White* Site-Added																	
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN111: Percentage of students who have ever been taught by a nurse or doctor how to take care of or manage their asthma (among students who have ever had asthma)																	
											52.7	53.5	57.3	54.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												14.0	13.9	15.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN113: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													63.8	71.1	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

White*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QN115: Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need (among students who report having felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious)															28.4	28.2	23.3	Decreased, 2015-2019		Not available¶	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who ate dinner at home with at least one of their parents on four or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)															65.3	60.8	64.7	No linear change		Not available	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement															61.1	63.4	57.2	No linear change		Not available	No change
QN118: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)															70.4	67.0	72.1	No linear change		Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
	38.3	39.0	33.4	20.3	25.4	12.5	17.0	21.3			14.6	11.6	13.7	18.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased, 1995-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	43.9	28.9	30.9	26.6	37.8	26.4	25.2	26.0			23.7	20.5	19.7	14.0	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
	32.5	19.6	24.4	17.5	17.0	18.9	19.2	19.1			12.2	14.8	9.8	14.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											3.5	2.5	4.7		No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											8.4	8.5	3.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change	
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											15.2	26.5	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased		
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
					8.8	11.9	9.9	10.4	8.6	16.6	10.1	8.0	5.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
									16.3	18.8	15.2	17.4	9.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black* Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											13.3	13.5	9.1	No linear change	Not available¶	No change	
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				22.5	28.8	29.1	26.8	23.3	29.5		30.2	26.8	26.0	24.3	No linear change	No change, 1999-2003 No change, 2003-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	19.9	17.3	10.4	17.0	15.1	10.6	12.0	17.1		11.4	11.1	18.7	12.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	19.6	9.9	7.4	15.1	9.9	8.5	9.0	12.3		7.4	13.8	8.5	13.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													10.7	10.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		23.9	21.9	16.9	14.4	17.2	9.6	15.0	15.7		11.3	5.9	5.0	3.3	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		9.4	9.1	6.1	6.5	7.8	3.4	7.3	5.0		4.3	2.9	1.1	0.0	Not available	Not available	Not available
QNDAYSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
		6.8	5.9	4.6	5.9	6.4	2.4	3.7	3.2		3.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	Not available	Not available	Not available

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black* Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												34.3	35.4	40.3	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													3.9	3.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				14.4	13.6	16.2	17.9	16.6	17.2		15.2	10.6	8.1	6.7	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				24.5	20.2	23.8	20.2	24.0	24.6		20.8	14.2	10.9	6.8	Decreased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Decreased, 2013-2019	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)														16.1	25.0	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)														4.5	3.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

[†]Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				17.5	14.4	22.7	14.4	17.3	23.2		28.6	22.9	29.3	28.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.5	24.8	20.2	24.4	22.0	20.2		12.8	14.6	17.9	19.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				7.7	5.3	9.1	6.9	7.3	10.4		8.8	6.6	8.3	8.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				61.6	64.7	56.7	57.5	57.8	58.6		59.4	56.4	55.6	50.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				35.2	38.9	33.7	27.2	32.6	34.1		32.3	27.8	22.4	33.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				47.7	46.9	43.1	49.3	45.9	50.5		48.5	53.5	50.1	46.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				77.1	70.5	68.3	74.6	72.6	67.3		69.5	71.5	70.1	63.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				26.2	20.4	18.2	21.0	25.5	27.2		31.1	31.8	27.0	21.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				30.9	26.9	28.4	23.8	32.2	33.3		29.8	35.8	41.3	30.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				30.0	34.0	31.1	28.4	28.5	29.6		22.6	20.7	19.7	21.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				9.9	16.4	6.0	10.2	10.6	13.8		6.5	6.0	5.4	8.4	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											19.7	21.3	16.7	17.6	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											33.7	18.9	31.3	33.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN91: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who was texting or e-mailing while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												56.1	57.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change	
QN92: Percentage of students who have ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex																	
												8.4	3.4	No linear change	Not available	Decreased	
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their school has special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco																	
										4.1	5.2	7.5	7.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN99: Percentage of students who reported that someone smoked tobacco products in the student's home while the student was there (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												31.9	30.9	25.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[‡]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Black*
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change [†]	Quadratic Change [†]	Change from 2017-2019 [§]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN100: Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle where someone was smoking a tobacco product (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												32.3	33.9	23.3	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in indoor or outdoor public places (such as school buildings, stores, restaurants, stadiums, school grounds, parking lots, and parks, on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												43.8	39.5	30.2	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change
QN103: Percentage of students who think employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas in places where people work																	
												84.7	89.4	79.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Non-Hispanic.

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[§]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											23.9	14.1	13.2	9.3	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN9: Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											35.7	28.6	22.5	28.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											25.1	24.3	19.1	24.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN13: Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												8.0	4.8	9.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]							
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019										
QN15: Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															11.1	11.0	17.6	No linear change		Not available [§]		No change		
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)															21.0	39.4	Increased, 2017-2019		Not available		Increased			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)															16.3	15.9	16.2	16.3	No linear change		Not available		No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)															23.2	25.1	25.5	24.2	No linear change		Not available		No change	

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

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2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											17.0	21.2	19.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change	
QN25: Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											42.7	38.0	37.4	43.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											23.0	21.2	25.4	25.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											20.0	17.7	19.2	24.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											17.8	12.2	10.9	17.4	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN29: Percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											3.8	7.2	3.4	5.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													12.1	15.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											21.6	13.3	8.7	6.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											6.6	4.4	2.6	2.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDAYSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											4.9	3.2	1.9	2.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												44.3	39.2	44.6	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												19.7	7.5	14.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.2	4.1	5.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.2	2.1	2.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												28.2	12.0	19.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													6.2	4.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											22.8	13.6	7.0	10.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											28.3	22.1	11.7	11.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
											37.0	24.0	17.8	29.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	Increased
QN41: Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											49.2	34.1	27.0	30.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													8.6	16.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											31.6	20.4	17.8	22.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN49: Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)																	
													10.6	20.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
													4.1	10.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
											52.2	40.0	39.8	53.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
											10.0	8.6	6.2	4.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
											41.3	28.2	29.8	35.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
													21.3	14.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: Percentage of students who were overweight (\geq 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
											15.2	20.5	16.9	21.4	No linear change	Not available [¶]	No change
QNOBESE: Percentage of students who had obesity (\geq 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts) [§]																	
											18.3	10.5	25.6	16.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											26.3	27.0	29.0	31.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											19.3	9.5	17.9	11.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

[¶]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											7.8	4.3	12.4	10.2	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											48.7	61.0	55.8	57.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											23.9	25.2	29.9	20.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											43.2	48.5	49.9	38.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											34.8	39.7	40.9	32.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											61.1	53.3	55.9	45.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											24.8	22.2	24.4	22.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG0: Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											8.8	9.8	18.4	9.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNVEG1: Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											53.0	53.6	54.0	61.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG2: Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											23.6	18.8	25.9	28.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [*]	Quadratic Change [*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG3: Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											16.5	7.8	14.3	11.8	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											22.0	21.6	28.3	22.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											34.3	29.8	27.4	24.2	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											6.8	8.3	5.4	4.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available [§]	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											15.0	23.2	18.8	16.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											26.6	28.2	26.6	22.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change [*]	Quadratic Change [*]	Change from 2017-2019 [†]	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											33.0	38.7	44.4	41.4	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNPA0DAY: Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											20.5	19.8	16.5	20.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											19.0	23.0	25.2	26.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
											30.5	21.8	22.4	21.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
											34.6	31.2	38.5	33.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											53.2	52.0	53.1	49.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											25.6	18.9	27.7	19.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													16.4	19.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											62.1	66.5	60.5		No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
											2.4	3.4	3.0		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																	
										24.8	18.1	34.5	17.3		No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
											31.5	17.7	18.1		No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN91: Percentage of students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who was texting or e-mailing while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													54.8	59.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN92: Percentage of students who have ever been given money, a place to stay, food, or something else of value in exchange for sex																	
													12.6	9.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN95: Percentage of students who used electronic-vapor products mainly because a friend or family member used them																	
													7.9	6.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN98: Percentage of students who reported that their school has special groups or classes for students who want to quit using tobacco																	
											7.2	2.2	8.1	6.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN99: Percentage of students who reported that someone smoked tobacco products in the student's home while the student was there (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												24.0	28.9	21.7	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN100: Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle where someone was smoking a tobacco product (on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												25.8	24.3	26.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN101: Percentage of students who breathed the smoke from someone who was smoking tobacco products in indoor or outdoor public places (such as school buildings, stores, restaurants, stadiums, school grounds, parking lots, and parks, on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey)																	
												42.2	43.1	39.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey

Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic
Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN103: Percentage of students who think employers should never allow smoking in indoor areas in places where people work																	
											86.0	88.2	73.8		No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN110: Percentage of students who had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who still have asthma																	
											8.8	9.9	15.1	7.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN112: Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not counting getting a spray-on tan], one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											13.6	8.8	21.1		No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

†Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Missouri High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic Site-Added

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 [†]
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN113: Percentage of students who had a sunburn (counting even a small part of the skin turning red or hurting for 12 hours or more after being outside in the sun or after using a sunlamp or other indoor tanning device, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													36.4	46.1	No linear change	Not available [§]	No change
QN116: Percentage of students who ate dinner at home with at least one of their parents on four or more days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
													61.6	51.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN117: Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that their teachers really care about them and give them a lot of encouragement																	
													57.6	69.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QN118: Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)																	
													59.8	53.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

[†]Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

[§]Not enough years of data to calculate.

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